

AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 21, and continuing to page 16, line 23, as follows:

A polymer electrolyte fuel cell was produced as follows. Platinum was made carried by 5 g of carbon in an amount of 10 wt %. The resulting carbon was attached to a porous electrode (anode) 4 and a porous electrode (cathode) 5 (the amount of the electrocatalyst is 17 mg/cm² of the electrodes). The electrodes 4 and 5 were coupled by hot press to both faces of an electrolyte membrane 3 formed of Nafion® manufactured by DuPont, to form a catalyst-integrated electrolyte membrane. On both sides of the resulting electrolyte membrane, an anode-side collector 6 and a cathode-side collector 7 were formed of carbon fiber. The polymer electrolyte fuel cell was accommodated in a housing (A)1 and a housing (B)2 which were formed of an acrylic resin which was an electrically insulative resin. The housing (A)1 was provided with a supply inlet 8 for a material for fuel and a fuel discharge outlet 9. The housing (B) was provided with an air supply inlet 10 and an air discharge outlet 11. Contact faces of the housings (A)1 and (B)2 were sealed with a silicone sheet 16 for preventing leakage of hydrogen, air or oxygen and were fastened with a bolt 12. For taking out electricity efficiently, an aluminum negative electrode 14 and an aluminum positive electrode 13 were connected to one end and another end of copper springs 15 which were located on the outer sides of the anode 4 and the cathode 5. As shown in Fig. 1, an anode side surface of the anode-side collector is also connected to spring 15 and therefore has conductivity. A mixture liquid, 3 mL, of formate-hydrogen lyase and Clostridium butyricum cultivated using a liquid medium ATOC38 of a starting pH 8.0 at 30°C for 10 days was put and fixed in the anode-side collector 6 (see Fig. 1).